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PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Fighting Before Paris!

NO DEFINITE NEWS!

French People Rising

FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

Peace Negotiations

FAILURE GENERALLY REGRETTED!

Bismarck Insists Upon

HAVING METZ AND STRASBURG!

Reported French Victory!

ARTILLERY AND PRISONERS TAKEN!

Usual News Summary!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

TOURS, September 25.—There have been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Blois. Results not serious.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

A FRENCH VICTORY BEFORE PARIS—GERMANS REPULSED—ARTILLERY, AMMUNITIONS AND 600 OR 700 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

A special at Rouen sends the particulars of the action reported yesterday (Monday) from Portoise by way of Rouen. It was a much more important engagement than first accounts led us to believe, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans.

The action was fought on the line of the Orleans Railway, beyond Epinay Station, about sixteen miles from Paris. A column of 30,000 Prussians, advancing from Spinoy, about two miles on the plateau of Longjumeau, attacked the French position, comparatively inferior in force, occupying a formidable position above, near Trosle, which commanded the road and the plateau. Gen. Ducrot was in command. The attack began at six in the morning. The French forces, mainly Gardes Mobiles, with 14 battalions of regulars, and two mitrailleuse in position. The French behaved with singular steadiness, waiting the German attack in silence, without firing a shot, concealed in the corner of the woods, and drew the Germans on until they were brought completely into range of their guns. Then they opened fire, and mowed them suddenly. The Prussian columns were cut in two, and their front completely broken. The whole division fell back in disorder, retreated down the steep and rapid descent beyond the tower of Montlhay towards Burcette and Longjumeau. There the Germans tried to make a stand and a new formation, but the French artillery, which had been quickly brought up by the roads of the country, opened upon them again with more effect than before. The retreat was converted into a rout. The German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms, and the French captured all their artillery, a battery of steel cannon, with 14 regimental standards, 600 or 700 officers and seven hundred men, who surrendered in a body and were dispatched next day to Orleans. Among the prisoners are 40 of the Cohorts of the Prussian line and a number of Saxon officers.

The news of this victory created great rejoicing at Tours and Rouen. The French troops engaged belonged to the army of the Loire.

THE BISMARCK-FAVRE INTERVIEW.

CALAIS, September 26.—A special correspondent has just arrived from the King's headquarters. Bismarck, in behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre in person regarding an armistice. Favre urged proposals for peace, and hoped that he represented one of the parties. Bismarck said that Favre's head might completely upset him. "What power recognized you as the Government of France?" asked Bismarck. "By what right or order do you act? Do you not call yourselves only a Committee of Defense? Does not General Trochu, the President, control you? Can you treat with any one? Prussia can treat with you for an armistice or the capitulation of Paris as we can treat with Trochu or Bazaine." Favre was forced to relinquish the first proposition taken. The armistice terms are the capitulation of Paris, the cession to Prussia of Strasburg and Verdun. Favre left, refusing these terms.

A FRENCH RECONNOISSANCE.

TOURS, September 25.—General Trochu on the 21st made a reconnoissance in force between the Seine, which were found in a remarkably strong condition. The Germans occupied Bougival, Malmaison and Montesson, on the morning of the 21st, but they have not yet appeared at Carbeuil, Pecoure or St. Cloud. On the north and east the position of the Germans is also unchanged. Both sides have strengthened themselves on the road from Chatillon to Chivres, but are sometimes shelled in front of Versailles.

There has been a light engagement with the enemy's Uhlans to-day.

The Government here is in receipt of patriotic addresses from all parts of France, announcing their adhesion to the proclamation of the Government at Paris.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

TOURS, September 25.—Advices from Paris of the 24th, by balloon, state that the city is completely invested, and that every day a distance of two to three hundred yards from the outlying forts. The spirit of the population is very high. No person is allowed to leave the city. Provisions are reported to be abundant, and the people are in special spirits. Gambetta left Paris for Tours by balloon on the 23d. We can hold out all winter."

LEAVING PARIS BY BALLOON—THE PURSUING GUNS OVER THEIR HEADS.

TOURS, September 25.—Letters have been received from Paris of the 23d. They state that the people of the capital are getting the better of the Germans, and that the latter are in a precarious condition. The people have a firm confidence that the French will be able to raise the siege. Many persons have left Paris by balloon, and more will follow. Letters carried by balloon and pigeon-post have been received from Paris of the 24th. The people are in high spirits. The Germans have not yet succeeded in cutting the railroad from Paris to Versailles. The enemy is now within 6,000 metres of the walls, and they have thrown up earth works behind Courbevoie. Outposts of the enemy's scouts have appeared at St. Cloud.

CONDUCT DURING A CIRCULAR.

Minister of Interior Trochu has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, which is read to the troops by the Adjutants of the various regiments. Trochu strongly censures the Prefects for their conduct during the circular, by reform and panic at Clamart. He severely reprimands them for their cowardice. Trochu says the circular was of war-time atmosphere and sensationalism.

TROOPS CHANGED WITH DISPATCHES.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—The city is crowded with troops from all parts of France. The hotels are filled with officers. Many of the troops arriving at night many people are compelled to sleep in the streets.

An important position between the French and Germans is said to have occurred on the 18 inst., between Pontoise and Meux. The result and particulars are unknown.

DISPATCHES AS BEFORE.

TOURS, September 25.—A Ministerial note in the *Moniteur* confirms yesterday's proclamation of the Government, and, naming Europe the judge, says: "We vanquish to stop this barbarous conflict which destroyed the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but yield not a single inch of our territory or a stone of our fortresses."

AN OFFICIAL BOURSE.

The official journal of the Republic to-day publishes a decree increasing the number of employes required for the time extraordinary powers upon the general officers who are appointed delegates to the Government, and to the Ministry of War, on account personally to the Ministers of War.

A large number of newspapers who were recently published in Paris, with official and other messages, have returned here. They were unable to get through the Prussian lines.

Gambetta left Paris by balloon last night. All the balloons in the city have been seized and are used to transport troops at any moment to any given point

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIInd DISTRICT.
BENNEHER McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
D. N. SMITH, Sewickley.
JOHN M. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER.
J. G. HUEY, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¼.

PROTECTIONISTS, if you vote for Frew you cast your ballot in the interest of Hopkins, a free trader.

BE ASSESSED and registered at once if you would have a vote in October. Do not delay in this important matter, but go at once and attend to it personally.

SATURDAY, the first day of October, is the last day you can make application to be registered. Do not delay, but see that it is done at once. There is but one sure way to effect this, and that is by making your application personally. Do not trust to the memory of a friend. Should he forget it, you will lose your vote, not he, his.

IN THE PROSPECT of gaining the political ascendancy in Allegheny county, the Democracy are arranging to establish a large newspaper in order the more effectually to hold the battle ground if captured next month. Republicans, look to your guns! A vote thrown away on the Third party ticket will help to put Democracy in power.

THE COMING ELECTION is of vast importance. The success of Republican principles for the next ten years depends on its result! This is the year of the State apportionment, and should the power fall into the hands of the Democracy it will inevitably so apportion the State, as to weaken our strength if not entirely destroy it. Our opponents are fully aroused to the vast importance of this election, and are working day and night for success. They will poll all their vote. We must poll all ours. It is a time of all others when men should not trifle with their votes. It is no time for complacency, but for hard, earnest work. We urge Republicans everywhere to organize. To see that every man is Registered before next Saturday, and on election day to turn out in their strength to defeat the end and aim of the Democracy.

WE refer our readers to the communication in reference to Mr. George H. Anderson's record in the Central School-board. The facts as set forth are copied from *the record*. They show conclusively that Mr. Anderson, so far from opposing the surplus fund being placed at interest, was the *first man* in that board to offer a resolution suggesting interest. They show that he offered this resolution on the very day the Central board was organized for 1870. Prior to that time he was not a member of the Finance Committee. Out of the creditable fact, that he, not a member of the Finance Committee, thanked that Committee for not acting in violation of law, his opponents have endeavored to find material to misrepresent his record. We commend the quiet, gentlemanly and dignified communication to our readers, as a conclusive and final answer to the aspersions of his opponents.

FAVRE has returned from his peace mission without having accomplished anything. Thiers having failed in Austria to secure intervention, has gone to St. Petersburg to ask for the assistance of Russia. Paris is surrounded, and a Prussian army is marching on Tours. Bazaine has made another effort to escape, and failed.

This is a brief review of the telegrams reaching us to-day. We would have been surprised had Favre succeeded. The short, brief answer of Bismarck to the French Minister, "What power recognized you as the Government of France?" tells in few words the whole difficulty of the French situation. Beyond that there could not be one step taken, and Favre abandoned the interview as hopeless of any good result. This is what we have always feared and dreaded, but could not see how it was to be avoided.

But Bismarck proposed an armistice. The terms were the occupation of Strasburg, Toul and Verdun. Favre refused to accept the terms and returned to Paris. And thus Paris for the present seems to be a doomed city, and all hope of an honorable adjustment gone.

NAME THE PRODUCTION.

Every editorial published by the Pittsburgh *Commercial* to divide the Republican party, will be republished by the Pittsburgh *Post* in '72 to defeat General Grant for re-election. Stick a pin here, reader. They are to-day filling its paper for that purpose.

PROTECTIONISTS, LOOK HERE!

It is currently reported and generally believed that the Free Traders have sent large sums of money into this district to elect Hopkins. Common report says $25,000, but whether that, or more or less, the money is here and is being used freely in all directions.

What do the friends of Protection say? Are they content to see votes thrown away on Frew, or to see protected Republicans voting for Hopkins, to help Walton? If not, let them wake up to the necessity of doing something for the cause of American industry, at once. It will be their fault if a Free Trader is elected in the very headquarters of Protection.

YOU TICKLE ME AND I'LL TICKLE YOU.

This mutual arrangement appears to have been carried out by Mr. Walton and Mr. Moorhead at the Saturday meeting. Mr. Walton puts Mr. Moorhead on the track and Mr. Moorhead gives Mr. Walton all the credit of passing the bill repealing the teabags tax on coal.

If Mr. Walton's assertions last winter were worthy of belief Mr. Moorhead was not very anxious *then*, to have this bill passed, *now*, he thinks Mr. Walton is the greatest man in this country for having passed it.

This bill, we understand, passed the House without serious opposition. When it went to the Senate, and was hung up there a long time, Senator Graham, who the *Commercial* has abused day after day, was importuned to get it through that body. He *did* get it through, and Mr. Walton was very profuse in his thanks for the aid rendered in passing the bill. Now, however, it suits him to ignore the Senator and claim all the credit himself.

This is the kind of clap-trap used to make people believe Mr. Walton to be a great man. He is entitled to credit for his share in the passage of this bill, and no more. He did his duty, and that was all. Any other representative, there, would have done it just as well, and could have done it as easily, if he had been asked. The attempt to make a great thing out of a simple act of duty is a very small piece of business, and the further attempt to give him credit, when the facts show that he could not have succeeded without help, is still smaller.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Day by day the true character of the Third Party movement is being disclosed. Day by day it is losing the respect of the very best men who signed the original call. Its entire want of a sound principle of Reform, compels it as a matter of necessity to enter into a system of deceit, that must be despised and condemned by every honest and upright man. Forced by the statement of plain facts to drop one by one its malignant attacks, it seeks to renew them by innendos and intimations, without the slightest ground for its statements. Records are distorted and misprinted, that they may deceive the people Charges are made without foundation, and the spirit of Reform has become a libelling, vindictive personal thing.

If this was all, we could tolerate it and pity the ambition that drives it to such desperate straits. But it is not all. Our county, the banner county of Republicanism, could not, under any possible condition of things, be driven into the clutches of the Democracy *by reform*. Every element of *true* Reform cries out against such a prospect. Every thinking man will shudder at the idea of reforming the Republican party by giving the county to the Democracy. No true spirit of reform will do so. Nothing but the boldest and basest fraud, carried on under the specious name of reform, would even look towards such a conclusion. And yet it is just what the leaders of the Third Party are trying to do to-day. We say *the leaders*. We know that there are those in its ranks who see no such danger. They will see it, before the day of election rolls around.

We submit to our readers the proposition, that first taking the fact, that there are *two* tickets in the field, *professedly Republican*, the strength of the party is weakened. We care not if it be but a little band of one hundred men, surrounding the Third Party movement. By those one hundred votes is the Republican Party weakened. By just so many votes is the Democratic Party strengthened. Now, unless there is a clear chance of electing the Third Party ticket, it is worse than folly to keep it in the field. By doing so there is a positive fraud on the people. No true Republican desires the success of Democratic principles, and any attempt to keep a third ticket before the people, with the full knowledge that its success as a ticket is entirely hopeless, is nothing more nor less than assisting the Democracy. This point needs no argument. It can hardly be urged as an argument against the Republican ticket, that the Third Party can form no sound principle by which to ensure its success That is to the credit of the regular organization, not to its discredit. It proves what we have before asserted, that all the reform that was needed, has been made a part and parcel of our nominations and resolutions. It proves that the Third Party ticket is useless and should be abandoned. It proves that every vote cast for the Third Party is a vote for men not principles. We ask Republicans to weigh this matter well. Is there the slightest hope of electing the Third Party ticket. The man who urges there is, must be infatuated, or ruled by a desire to deceive. There is no hope for it, not the least. Why vote for it? What good will arise? What possible result can there be, in the advocacy of that movement, except the election of a Democrat. Do the advocates of the movement desire this? If they do not, they will not sustain it. Every indication that exists, points directly to a union of strength between the leaders of the Third Party and the Democracy. There is no use attempting lightly to set these convictions aside. We assert without hesitation that the leaders of the Third Party know there is no hope for the ticket. A proper regard for the interests of the community would compel those leaders, without hesitation, to state this fact and urge the support of the Republican ticket as against the Democracy. Even if they honestly clung to the idea that further reform was needed; even if they only acted for the present good of the county but with a determination to renew the fight hereafter, even if they withdrew their ticket on the ground, that the cause of the nation should not be endangered by a local fight, they, under the knowledge that they are weakening the strength of the Republican party and in this way aiding and assisting our enemies, should as straight forward honest men urge the abandonment of the fight for the present. But they are not acting like those who have any love for principle. They are willingly and wilfully aiding the Democracy, by keeping a ticket in the field, for which those among them who know anything, know there is no hope of success. We submit to those Republicans who are in the movement, honestly to think this matter well over. To inquire within their own minds if they are willing to aid those leaders in assisting the Democracy. To investigate all the facts and determine for themselves, whether, if there was not a desire to elect James H. Hopkins, the Democratic nominee, these leaders would keep William H. Frew in the field, and day after day stadiously, urgently and laboriously assail General Negley, while keeping perfectly reticent with regard to Hopkins. We submit to them, whether any reform movement for the support of Republican principles, *could* be carried on in that manner. Whether, if the desire was solely to purify the party, an appeal would not have been put forth by the Third Party in favor of party principles. Whether, finally, any thinking man does not believe from all the articles in their organ, that the Third Party, as represented by the *Commercial*, would prefer the election of Hopkins to Negley. What other construction can be placed on the fact, that it has deliberately gone outside of its original assertion of purifying the the party by taking the nominations out of the hands of a "ring" and assailed the *record* of Negley on points totally independent of its cry of "reform." Suppose it be true, which we deny, that General Negley is a plagiarist. In the name of heaven what has that to do with ring nominations or corruption? Why attack him on that, unless the object was, not to purify the party but to defeat Negley. Why misrepresent him with regard to the Oriental bill, and urge the honor not to vote for him because he advocated the introduction of coolies? It was not true, but true or untrue, why introduce it? How was that fact to purify the party of ring nominations and corruptions? Why attack him on his vote on the land grant, when he was urged to vote in that way by the *Commercial*? How was that fact to purify the party and destroy ring nominations? The truth is that the leaders of the Third Party have a personal as to grind to this fight, and they will try to do so and doom the job successfully done, should Negley be defeated and Hopkins elected. Now we warn Republicans that Negley is to be elected or defeated in the XXIId District. That he has not the Republican majority to look to, that is given in the whole county. That but a part of the county votes for him and that the leaders of the Third Party are zealously turning their work in that direction. We urge every Republican of the XXIId District not to lend himself to this personal spirit of revenge, that under the gentle name of reform, seeks to gladden the hearts of our enemies, by sending all over our State the news, Negley is defeated and the banner county gone Democratic. In the halls where Republicans have sat for years to find a free trade Democrat. In the House, where for years Republican voices have been raised attesting the loyalty of our county, to find our representative lifting his voice against the cause made sacred with blood and tears. Republicans, this must not happen. We urge upon you to see well to it, that it does not, but that all over our county shall go forth an overwhelming Republican vote, ensuring victory for the entire ticket.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON'S RECORD ON THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE QUESTION.

As declared by David Kirk, "this being a war of men and not principles," our candidate for State Senator has come in for his full share of abuse. Personally being without reproach as a thorough and capable gentleman, and who, if elected, would reflect credit on the county in which a Republican Convention, composed of its most intelligent citizens, gave him the almost unparalleled mark of confidence of a unanimous nomination, our enemies have attacked his record on the school question They have charged him with being opposed to receiving interest on school funds, and resisting Senator Howard's law requiring such funds to be placed at interest.

While these slanders have been published mainly through paid advertisements, and by speakers upon the stand, Mr. Anderson has maintained a dignified silence, preferring that his lifetime record,—a true knowledge of his acts should be his answer.

That this silence may not be construed as an admission of these charges we have procured a copy of his official acts in connection with the school fund, and have only to add that this record is a complete vindication of Mr. Anderson's course, and clear proof of the falsity of the charges. His acts as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Central Board are marked by that kind of financial ability very much needed in the administration of public affairs generally. We append the official minutes of the Board in which Mr. Anderson's own record is his best defence:

Extracts from the minutes of the Central Board of Education:

FEBRUARY 8TH, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was unanimously,

Resolved, That the sense of this Board is, that interest on all surplus funds in the Treasury should accrue to the benefit of the Board."

FEBRUARY 17TH, 1870.

The following was adopted, on motion of Mr. Harrison:

"Whereas, It being charged by a certain newspaper that G. H. Anderson, a member of this Board, said he thanked the Committee on Finance for deciding against putting out the school funds at interest, and is opposing the wishes of the people in putting out said money at interest. It is but justice to that member to say that the language attributed to him is incorrectly reported. That he did say "he felt like thanking the Finance Committee for interfering to prevent a violation of the law," and further that the resolution showing the sense of the Board as being in favor of putting out surplus moneys at interest was offered by Mr. Anderson and passed unanimously.

MARCH 8TH, 1870.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to urge the passage of the same:

An Act, &c., approved February 12th, 1870:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby empowered, and it shall be the duty of said Board, within three months from the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, to select a regular exchange broker or banker of said city, as Treasurer of said Board, and with said Treasurer deposit all public funds under their control, and to receive from said Treasurer as selected such rate of interest upon all current balances for the use of said balance, as shall be agreed upon by said Board and said Treasurer, and said Board shall require of said Treasurer security by bond to be duly approved by said Board, in any sum not less than $50,000, for the faithful performance of the duties of said Treasurer, and the said Treasurer will pay all drafts, warrants or checks properly drawn, on demand, whenever there is sufficient money in said Treasury, together with the accrued interest thereon carried to the credit of said fund, &c., &c.

MAY 10TH, 1870.

The Finance Committee, G. H. Anderson, chairman, reported: That having examined the law approved 24th February, 1870, find what purports to be the titles of your Board, are misnomers, and in no part of the act is the *legal corporate name* given. These serious defects might, in the opinion of your Committee invalidate the bill, but on thorough consideration we would recommend your Board to correct the errors and comply with the provisions, &c.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

THE LATE HON. JOHN LITTLETON DAWSON.

We are indebted to a valued friend whose familiarity with the public and private life of the late lamented John L. Dawson, had endeared him to that gentleman, for the following beautiful tribute to his memory:

No similar event in many years has produced a feeling so melancholy or been followed by so general a sense of public loss as the death of John Littleton Dawson. He has died almost in the noon of manhood and at a time when it seemed that many years of useful life were still before him. No man could be more missed or mourned. It was his earliest friends that loved him most. The sagacity of his judgement upon men and his own social fidelity were proved by the surest of all tests; with him time and trial deepened every attachment of his own heart and intensified the admiration of those who possessed his confidence. If any man ever lived a life of scrupulous integrity it was he. No temptation could move him one hair's breadth from his steadfast purpose to do justice and execute faithfully the trusts confided to him. He was not without that "last infirmity of noble minds"—the ambition which seeks to deserve the confidence of his fellow men and to do them all the good in his power. But he never sought place for his own sake, nor used office for his personal pleasure or profit. He served the people of his district for eight years in Congress, because he believed it his duty to do so; but he declined to be Secretary of the Commonwealth when it was pressed upon him by the Governor, and refused the Governorship of Kansas when the President solicited him to take it. His character as a public man was formed upon the models which he found in the history of other times than these. We do not likes him to Cato, for he was a far better man than Cato, without one particle of his pretentious austerity. Indeed it was not the doubtful morality of Plutarch's heroes which excited his admiration. He drew the inspiration of his public life from the great statesmen of the Virginia school, who led the Councils of the nation in the golden age of this republic. In the general cast of his mind, in his ardent love for the pure pleasure of country life and agricultural employment—in his keen sense of justice, his lofty scorn of wrong and his unmitigated contempt of whatever was base or false or hypocritical—in his profuse hospitality—in his devoted attachment to his friends of the humblest as well as the highest grade,—in his constant fidelity to his political convictions,—in the immovable steadfastness of his honesty which made him set his face like a flint against all schemes of corruption in Congress—in the public simplicity of his whole character—in all these respects he bore a striking resemblance to Alexander Mason and John Taylor, of Caroline.

This is not the place to dilate upon Mr. Dawson's public services. The ardor, energy, and ability with which he pressed and carried the measures which he believed to be necessary for the general good, are seen in his speeches and the other memorials of his work. But it is due to his memory that we should mention one or two facts which are not yet on any records. When Mr. Dawson was a private citizen (in '57 or 8) a matter in which he was largely interested, involving, indeed, a considerable part of his fortune, was referred to a Cabinet officer, who was his devoted personal as well as political friend, and with whom he was in habits of daily intercourse He never once alluded to the subject or made known the fact of his interest, for the reason that as it was a question of justice and law the decision ought not to be influenced by personal considerations of any kind. Afterwards, when a measure in which he was very remotely and indirectly interested, came before the Congress of which he was a member, he neither spoke nor voted for it but quietly absented himself without making the slightest demonstration or giving any reason for his conduct or claiming any credit whatever. These incidents which show his scrupulous and delicate sense of official propriety are given because they illustrate the principles on which he habitually acted, and because they happen to be within the special knowledge of the writer.

Mr. Dawson will not be forgotten. The mark he has made on the age is very distinct, and it will grow clearer and plainer as time rolls on. For many a year to come thousands of the people will regret that so few of our public men were like him.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

This disease is described as first breaking out in cattle in a number of small blotches, nodes or gatherings in the rear of the front feet at the joint, thence creeping upward, infecting the flesh and the bone, and swelling the leg to an unnatural size. Behind the knees the skin cracks horizontally; the part soon begins to bleed, inflame and emit putrid matter. If neglected, the swelling extends to the breast, the animal's legs being forced outward by their abnormal magnitude. Sometimes this breaks out in monstrous boils or ulcers, setting free an enormous amount of putrescent, mephitic substance. In other cases the disease strikes into the vitals and kills the animal. Sometimes there is little or no swelling, the disease developing itself in the shape of numerous small heads or sores over the legs. The hind legs are sometimes attacked, but more rarely, while the rest of the body appears to escape altogether. Holes are eaten in their legs and breast by the putrid matter, from the size of a honey cell to cavities wherein a man could insert his fist. In milder cases the disease appears to abate of its own accord, the swelling, loss of hair and sores soon coming to a standstill, and finally passing away without any apparent effect In horses and pigs the same manifestations are seen, the symptoms in the former being first observed beneath the fetlocks, and resembling an aggravated attack of the "scratches." To make matters worse, an active and pestiferous fly, something like a common house-fly, but larger, with a greenish tinge on the back, fastens upon the exposed parts, and, it is believed, leaves a poisonous deposit. They are prodigious blood suckers, appear in such numbers that their victims soon become exhausted and totter from loss of strength. The cattle usually take refuge in the rivers and creeks, where they stand day after day in crowds, under a roasting sun, silent and motionless as the "sculptured bulls of Egypt."

WITHERING TREES.

In a suit brought by the city of Aix la Chapelle against the gas company of that town for damages done to the public trees by the leakage of gas from the street mains, the question arose what particular constituents of the illuminating gas were most destructive. The subject was referred to Prof. Freytag, of Bonn, as an expert, and he at once instituted a series of experiments with various gases to decide the question. A system of lead tubes, perforated with small holes, was laid underneath a lot of ground, in which there were wheat, rye, rape seed and barley. As soon as this vegetation was under way and flourishing, 100 liters of hydrogen, 100 liters of light carbureted hydrogen, and 100 liters of heavy carbureted hydrogen were uninterruptedly conducted through the lead pipes, under different parts of the beds for six days without the least effect being perceptible. The same result was obtained when the city gas of Bonn, after being thoroughly purified, was passed through the tubes, but whenever the gas contained tarry matters, especially carbolic acid, the destructive action soon became apparent. The condensed particles of tar could easily be discovered in the earth and about the roots, which they coated and destroyed. Prof. Freytag, as the result of his observations, expressed the opinion that the normal constituents of illuminating gas exercised no bad effects upon vegetation as long as air and oxygen can get access to the roots—that is, the various constituents of the gas had no worse effects than the nitrogen of the air, but, on the other hand, the gaseous vapors of tar, especially carbolic acid, in consequence of their condensation and accumulation about the roots, are highly destructive to trees. As it is nearly impossible to free the gas of these foreign vapors, it is safe to assume that illuminating gas is destructive to trees, and ought not to be conducted in pipes near their roots. The experiments of Prof. Freytag also show that it is unsafe to make use of too much carbolic acid and other similar agents about trees for the destruction of insects, as there is danger of destroying the trees at the same time.

FAILURE OF THE APPLE CROP IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in forms us that the apple crop in Pennsylvania is again a failure. This is an old story. We have heard it over and over again for many years past, and are likely, from present appearances, to have it dinned in our ears for years to come. Why is it that we cannot grow good apples in this State? The question is one that demands more attention at the hands of our scientific pomologists than it has hitherto received. The apple crop is one of immense importance, as the fruit is, of all others, most valuble. We have no means of knowing how many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of apples are annually brought to the markets of Philadelphia from Western New York and the States of Ohio and Indiana. We only know that the fact exists, and that such was not always the case. The writer has a very distinct recollection of the time when the orchards of Pennsylvania were as prolific, and the fruit as fine, as any that comes to us from other States. But it is not so now. Why? A very intelligent horticulturist charges the decadence of this fine fruit to the introduction of new varieties, and the abandonment of the old standard kind. Interested nurserymen are engaged in the work of depreciating these old favorites, in order to make way for the new kinds, of which they have large stocks of young trees. This gentleman says, "fifty years ago our Pennsylvania orchards contained but a few varieties. The Summer Queen supplied the early demand, while the Peanock, Rambo, House, Carthouse, etc., met the want in winter. But new and better (?) varieties were introduced. The old orchards were cut away and new ones planted, from which the old varieties which bore so well were excluded. After waiting for years a few fine apples of the new kinds were produced, but these soon disappeared, and now we have none, or next to none, except where a Queen, a Peanock, or a rambo tree is found." Such facts should lead our farmers to reflection. If the apples that once succeeded with us can be made to succeed again, why not throw aside the new and unproductive kinds and go back to first love?

FALL CARE OF ASPARAGUS.

Much of the value of asparagus beds depends upon the care they receive in the fall as a preparation for wintering. As early as the stalks begin to turn yellow, they should be cut, dried and placed in a pile and burned. Too much care cannot be taken to prevent the seed from falling upon the bed, becoming covered with soil, and germinating in spring, as these young plants render the roots too thick in the bed, and being near the surface will make but feeble growth, and be of little if any value, but rather a detriment to the rest of the bed.

After the removal of the stalks, cover the bed with a coat of good fine manure, and fork it into the soil down to the crown of the plants. This manure, acted upon by the fall rains, will wash down among the roots, giving them the food necessary for spring growth, increasing the size and earliness of the stalks.

Just before the setting in of winter, cover the bed several inches thick with coarse stable litter, to remain as a protection from frost, and by its decomposition and washing down add to the fertility of the soil. Plants that have been set out but one or two years and before they come to cutting regularly may be covered with a few inches of good soil taken from the sides of the bed. After they have attained a good size and the roots have spread, this may be omitted, as digging at the side of the bed would injure the spreading roots. The wintering covering may be stirred early in the spring, the coarser straw raked off and fine manure forked into the bed. This treatment annually will insure a good supply of early, succulent and large asparagus.

GENERALITIES.

THE Plymouth forest fire is still burning.

A VERY fine cathedral is to be built in Newark.

THERE is to be a national chicken show in Chicago.

THERE are five times as many men as women in Montana.

THERE are forty thousand more men than women in Iowa.

EDWIN BOOTH still plays at his brother-in-law's theatre in Chicago.

GEN. JOE. HOOKER has gone to the St. Louis Magnetic Springs.

THERE are ten thousand Hollanders in Ottawa county, Michigan.

THE *Recolution* has nominated Mrs. Stanton for Vice President.

A FLOWING oil well has been discovered in the Kalamazoo river.

HEAD CENTRE Stephens is said to have offered 8,000 Fenians to France.

BERLIN has twenty-eight theatres, but only nine of them are now open.

IN Kirksville, Mo., there has been no dram shop licensed for three years.

THE Y. M. C. A., hall in Memphis has been turned into a keno establishment.

A SCIENTIFIC HALL, to cost $20,000, is to be added to the University of Missouri.

IT is said that $21,000,000 worth of beer are drunk each year in the United States.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH has sued the New York *Sun* for $50,000 damages for libel.

A MAN named Eulenstein has appeared who can play upon sixteen jewsharps at once.

THE J. N. of France is the pet name given by a Washington paper to Victor Hugo.

SIXTY English cotton mill hands arrived in Columbus, Ga., recently from the old country.

SILVER ore in paying quantities has been found in several parts of Monroe county, Ky.

THERE is a Swedish woman in Iowa who is making a comfortable living as a cabinet-maker.

THE Hess English Opera combination is to begin a season of 12 nights at Chicago on October 3d.

IT is estimated that the Lake Superior copper mines have produced thus far this year 1,000,000 tons.

A TRANSLATION of the Miscellanies of Heinrich Heine is shortly to be published by Leypoldt and Holt.

CINCINNATI is to have a Schuetzenfest of ten days duration next month, with $50,000 worth of prizes.

NASBY has a new lecture entitled, "In search of the Man of Sin," probably meaning Ah Sin, the heathen Chinese.

CAMELS are used in California, one man on the Carson river owns a herd of twenty-six, twenty-four of which are natives.

THE bar-keepers of New York have formed a protective union, and are about to strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

OUT in Nevada they had a prize fight between a Pi Ute Indian and a heathen Chinee. The H. E. beat the P. U. all to nothing.

MME. MARIE SEEBACH had a superb success on her first appearance in New York. The critics are enthusiastic as was the audience.

THE French Academie des Sciences has awarded a prize to Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor for discovering nine new planets in one year.

MRS. PETER W. JONES, of Amherst, N. H., was thrown from her carriage on Saturday week, and was so damaged as to die on Tuesday.

ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS spent the summer on board his flag ship the Colorado at the Cape of Good Hope, but has now sailed for Singapore.

THE New York *World*, upon Governor Hoffman's nomination, published a short biography of him just as if he were dead —politically he doubtless is.

THE Fisk and Maretzek war has been transferred to the newspapers, and instead of the castel, cards in the advertising columns have found favor.

SIX Roman Catholic missionaries, went through the United States last week on their way from France to replace the massacred missionaries at Tientsin.

A TEMPORARILY insane woman named Dorshner, living in the town of Warren, Wisconsin, drowned two of her children, poisoned herself, and set fire to her house.

ON Monday night last, some unknown wretch cut about four pounds of steak out of the thigh of a living cow, belonging to Mr. J. C. Ballard, in Bedford county, Virginia.

MRS. CATHARINE DREXEL, widow of Frances M. Drexel, the founder of the eminent banking house which bears his name, died on Wednesday evening in Philadephia.

AN attendant at a circus in Tennessee hit a head that he saw protruding under the canvas, and thus deprived the leading church of the services of its pastor the following Sunday.

IGNAZ A. PILOT, chief landscape gardiner of the New York Central Park, died on Saturday of consumption. His taste and skill are responsible for the success and beauty of the Park.

OLIVE LOGAN has a brother, Dr. Cornelius A. Logan, who has just been elected Deputy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. All the family seems to be composed of odd fellows.

IT is said that the Jews of New York are opening schools on Sunday to keep their children out of evil associations, and from being demoralized by a day of hitherto to them purposeless leisure.

A NUMBER of business men in Worcester, Mass., have purchased a water privilege and forty-five acres of land near that city, and are about to erect works for the manufacture of Brussels carpets.

JUSTICE R. B. Berry, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, has decided that guano is a nuisance, and required it to be removed from a store house in that city on the complaint of sundry neighbors who were annoyed by its offensive smell.

ON Wednesday afternoon a scaffolding in front of a house on West Fourteenth street, N. Y., on which seven men were at work, fell. All the men were more or less seriously injured, and one named Charles O'Neill cannot recover.

THE iron-tank brig Novelty has completed six voyages from Havana to Boston since the 27th of last January, and has brought to the latter port since that date 543,944 gallons of molasses in bulk, in good order. She is a vessel of 300 tons register.

A YOUTH was lamenting to his father the ordeal of popping the question. "Pooh!" said the patriarch, "how do you suppose I managed?" You needn't talk," replied the young hopeful; "you married mother, and I've got to marry a strange girl."

THE Joliet, Missouri, rolling mills are running night and day, and work 300 men; roll about 110 tons of railroad iron every twenty-four hours. They "puddle" about 120 tons of iron daily, and are burning at the rate of about 25,000 tons of coal per year.

It is reported that the weevil in wheat in St. Clair county, Indiana, is unusually numerous at present, and that sad havoc is being made in wheat in the granaries and also in the flour mills. Some of the millers have stopped buying wheat for the present, in consequence of this fact.

QUITE a number of ladies have applied for admission to the Medical Department of Michigan University, and it is stated on good authority that as many as fifty will be present at the opening of the term Several young ladies have also made application for admission to the Law Department.

THE first velvet factory in the United States has been started by a French colony at Franklin, Kansas. The colony began operations last summer on the co-operative principle, and have already, besides their factory, dwelling houses, stores, shops and farms, in excellent state of cultivation.

MRS. CILSA ROME was arrested a few days since at Decatur, Ill., and taken to Nashville, Tenn. She is charged with having poisoned her husband more than a year ago. She is of very respectable connections, and one of her sons is Cashier of the First National Bank of Nashville and one of her daughters is the wife of a member of Congress from Tennessee.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine.
Old Oard Brandy, | Port Wine.
PINCT, CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine.
Catawba Wine, | Muscatel Wine.

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Mours & Sons', Youngest's, Campbell's, Alsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function impaired.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening*; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition, than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unerring experience of a quarter of a century, is ably given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but tone the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

If the state that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its bentign influence. Appetite will be created, and with it will come the capacity to digest such cravers. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflecter Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which is the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that a thing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to pull in windy weather.

7th. A slight section of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 639 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
AT 18½c. ALL THE BEST MAKES
New Style Delaines.
At 18½c. Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 6¼c., good Dark Calicos.
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Dark Calicos—a bargain.
At 6¼c. Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 37½c. Mens' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Mens' White Dress Shirts.
At $2.50. All-Wool Square Shawls, worth $4.
At $3. All-Wool Double Shawls, worth $8.
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
AND
FEATHERS.
VELVETEENS.
Blankets and Quilts,
TABLE LINENS & SHEETINGS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
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A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
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BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at the lowest market rates.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 26, 1870.

Our local money market continues quiet and easy. We imagine that the week's business will develop greater activity in money, and bring out a larger supply of first class paper than we have had for a few days past.

There were no transactions in local stocks during the day worthy of mention. Easy money, whereas in Pittsburgh, stocks are mainly held as investments, makes dull times for the stock brokers.

In the eastern market we have the same report of a remarkably easy money market, coupled with an unusual lack of speculative feeling in the bond and share market.

Gold opened at 111¾, closes a shade more active at 112¼. The effort to put it down to 110 has failed of success thus far, but the bear party talk very confidently of their power.

Government bonds continue to decline slowly. They close to-day about ¼ per cent. lower than on Saturday evening. There is a steady pressure upon these also, which, but for the large purchases by the Treasury, would have been successful. We receive from the Treasury Department to-day a comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for eighteen months from September 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and the eighteen months from March 1, 1869, to September 1, 1870. It is a splendid financial exhibit. One that every American ought to be proud of, and which Republicans especially may point with especial satisfaction.

The exhibit is too long for this column. We present the result in the following brief statement:

The reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to September 1, 1870, was	$108,567,109 69
Increase in revenue for the same time	$7,313,765 69
Decrease in expenditure	$1,853,103 77

The rapidity with which the debt is decreasing is another cause for congratulation. The increasing ratio of decrease is shown in the following figure.:

Decrease during twelve months	
prior to March 1, 1869	$98,970,782 34
Decrease during six months since that date	$2,407,326 76

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	108¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867, 10%	109
U. S. 5-20s 1865	113¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109
U. S. 5-20s 1865	113¼	U. P. R. R.	93
U. S. 5-20s 1868	113¼	C. P. R. R.	93
U. S. 10-40	108	Cv. Pacific	113¼

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
New York, September 26, 1870.

Wall street is quiet. The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling unsettled; good 9%; prime 9¾@9¾. Gold quiet and lower; closed steady; opened 111¾, touched 112¼@112¾, and closed at 112¼; borrowing rates 1-64@¼ 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 per cents, and flat; highest rate ¾, paid for $300,000. The loan market was manipulated by a Canadian bank, which has a large amount of gold here.

The clearances to-day were $68,000,000.

Government dull and steady; Coupons 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s, '62, 113¼@113½; do. '64, 113¼@113¾; do. '65, 113¾@113¾; do. new, '65, 113¾@113¾; do. '67, 113¾@113¾; do. '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Currency 6s, 111¾@111¾.

State securities quiet but firm: Missouri 6s, old Tennessee, 70¾@71; new, 69¾@70; Virginias 6s, new, 61; old North Carolina, 30; new, 28¾.

Stocks were dull to-day. Rock Island alone being strong and selling up to 117¾, but closing lower. The market was generally steady.

Canton, 45¾; Cumberland Coal, 30; Pacific Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 9¾; do preferred, 18¾; Adams Express, 68¾; do 6s, Pogo & Co., 53; American Express, 52; United States Express, 48¾; Pacific Mail, 66¾; New York Central, 98¾; do scrip, 87¾; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 42; Hudson River, 130; do preferred, 136; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 113¾; Pittsburgh, 79¾; North Western, 85; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 117¾; New Jersey Central, 102; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 112¾; do preferred, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93; Cincinnati, 79¾; Burlington and Quincy, 128; Lake Shore, 92; Indiana Central, 117¾; Illinois Central, 125; 8s, Paul, 67¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 25¾; do preferred, 52; Fort Wayne, 94.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $94,353,328; currency, $6,051,666.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 26, 1870.

The markets although devoid of excitement, are moderately active, and with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, there are no important changes to make in quotations. Country merchants are buying pretty liberally for their fall and winter trade, and grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe houses appear to be getting about as many orders as they can well attend to. The grain business although it cannot be termed active, is nevertheless improving, and our grain dealers generally are in better spirits than they were two or three weeks since; and notwithstanding the demand is mainly local, the market is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts. Flour is quiet and unchanged. There is a steady demand for all kinds of fruits, and prices although unchanged, are well sustained.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained ranging from $2@3 per bbl.

ASHES—Pots and soda nch, 6; refined, 4½; Pearls, 6½; Pots 7¾.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30 to 32 cents.

BUTTER—Prime roll is still quoted in demand at 20@22, while the common and medium grades are in good supply and very dull.

BEANS—Sales of new crop at $1.75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues to arrive freely and the market is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged at 6@7 cts per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—23½ cts is a jobbing way, for standard brands in new barrels.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 13@14 cts, the outside figure for Goshen.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@$3, and Calcined Plaster at $4 per bbl.

CIDER—Sales prime at $6@$7 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $1.60 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce, however, we now quote cranberries cultivated at $10@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves) at 9@10 cts.

GRAIN—Is scarce and in demand with sales reported to-day at 2@2?.

FRUITS—Peaches $2@3@4 per bushel; Plums $@$3; Grapes $@$2 per bbl.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@7 per bbl.

GRAIN—Is quiet and unchanged, with a demand about equal to the supply; we continue to quote red at $1.10@1.15, and white at $1.20@1.25—sales of choice white cannot be had rather freely, but unchanged; we now quote at 44@45, buying, and 48@50 selling. Rye is firmer and there is rather more inquiry for it; we now quote at 65 bid, and 70 asked. Barley is steady and in good demand for feeding, and we can report sales of small lots at 60@65. Shelled Corn continues very dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 42@43. Barley continues irregular in consequence of the great difference in quality; one 1 car load at $1.12. The market is now supplied with a fair quality in the neighborhood that has come in as yet is in bad condition, but only bleached, but mixed with oats.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported more active, the country trade having loosened up considerably during the past week, and while there is no notable change in the prices the market is firm. Crushed Sugar, 14½; Coffee, 23½; do Rio, 20@21; Extra C, 12¾; Coffee ranges from 20@24 for Rio to choice Java. New Orleans Molasses still quoted at 80@85 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

HAY—Sold from country wagons in Allegheny to-day at $18@20 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HUMS—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and canvassed at 6½.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.10@1.20, and No. 2 at 95@$1.

MILLFEED—Is offered fair and prices firm but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at $@$; seconds $1.10@1.20, and middlings at $1.35@1.45. Oil meal is quoted at $32.50 per ton at the mills, and $40@45 in store.

ONIONS—In fair demand but unchanged; sales at $2.50@—per bbl.

POTATOES—Scarce, unusual y so, with some inquiry the market is firm. Sweet potatoes are in good supply and may be quoted at $5.50@6 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The noticeable feature in bacon is a slight decline in plain shoulders. We quote: Shoulders at 14¼@14¾; short ribbed sides 17¾; clear sides, 18¾; breakfast bacon, 2c plain sugar cured hams, 23¾; canvassed, 24¾. Dried beef, 2¾. Lard 18¾ in tcs; 19¾ in half bbls., and 19¾ in buckets. Mess Pork at $25.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 55@60 cents per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¾.

TALLOW—Rendered 8¾@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy seed is reported as falling, and while the market is dull prices are unchanged, $5@5.50. Flaxseed in demand at $2.15.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 26, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Vernay, Chicago	2 cars
J. S. Neely, Chicago	2 cars
J. W. Snee, Chicago	3 cars
C. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Dan. Myers, Chicago	1 car
Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	6 cars
D. Bleicher, Fort Wayne	1 car
W. Gallagher, Dunlap	2 cars
G. W. Boswell, Indianapolis	1 car
R. T. Kinnestin, Indianapolis	1 car
Wm. Hamilton, Richmond	1 car
Jas. Morse, Crestline	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	3 cars
Hazlewood & Bro., Crestline	1 car
Jas. H. Groves, Newark	2 cars
Geo. Emerick & Co., Newark	2 cars
J. & S. Seedy, Newark	2 cars
W. G. Mallory, Newark	2 cars
F. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
H. O. Campbell, Salem	1 car
Wagner & Smoots, Newark	2 cars
Prepaid	3 cars
Total	39
Total last week	50

Thirty-nine car loads averaging nineteen head to the car would make an aggregate of 741; add to this 300 driven in from adjoining counties, and we have in all 961 head. Now while this was a small number of cattle as compared with last week and several weeks preceding, it was large enough, being fully up to the demand, and while the market was quicker, and perhaps a shade stronger, there was no quotable advance in prices. There were but very few really good cattle on sale to-day, the bulk of the offerings consisting of common and medium, and this is the case when the better grades sold quicker and at relatively better prices, and we doubt whether there was enough of this particular kind to supply the demand. Prime fat steers sold at 5½@6 cts., and medium at 5@5¾; last week it will be remembered, there were sales at 6 and even at 6¼, and we have no doubt the same kind of cattle would have brought these figures to-day. Stock steers may be quoted at 4@4½, according to quality and weight. Fresh cows range all the way from $40@80.

This being a Jewish fast day, there was not a single Jew drover in the cattle pens and yards; some of them had cattle but they sold on Saturday. The Jews handle one half, perhaps more, of the cattle that are sold, and this being the case, their absence from business to-day was noticeable feature of the market. It may not be out of place to state in this connection, that many of the butchers, who buy from the Jews, bought a two week's supply last Monday, and to this may be attributed the fact that a smaller number of cattle supplied the demand to-day; and had the demand been up to the usual average, an advance in prices would doubtless have been the result.

M Humes sold 10 head Beaver Co. steers and heifers, at 4¼@5 cts.

Peter Hartman 54 head steers and heifers from Green and Washington counties, at 5½@5¾.

Peter Shottenmantle sold 32 head of fair to medium Butler Co. steers, at 5@5¼.

F. Beilby sold 40 head of small heifers and steers (2 year olds,) 5¼@5¾—Crawford Co. Penns.

J. & S. Neely 100 head from Ohio and Chicago, at 5½@6.

Jas. Farner 41 heifers and steers from Chicago, at 5@5¾; 30 from Washington Co., at 6@7 cts.

Emerick & Co. sold 37 head steers from Lichtigs, Ohio, at 6¼@7¼; 20 from Holmes Co., at 5½@6¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 160 head mixed western stock, at 4½@5 cts.

Jas. Hanlin sold 37 heifers and steers from Washington Co., at 5@6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 75 head western steers, at 4½@6¼.

J. W. Snee 78 head of stock cattle, at 4½@5 cents.

Carr & McAllister 91 head on commission, at 6@7¾ cts.

Chas. Beyer 32 head Chicago small heifers and steers, at 5@6 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of this grade of stock was large, unusually so to-day, aggregating close on to three thousand head, and the heavy demand per on sale for several weeks, and the market was a very hard one, particularly for the lower grades, which have been a drug on the market all itself. There was quite a number of this kind lett over un-sold, holders not being able to realize enough to let them out with a whole skin. Good, regular, fat sheep are in demand, and hold a drove of sheep over on pasture. Prime fat sheep brought full prices, say 5@6 cts per lb, and possibly, under the excitement, would have that down to $1.25 per head. Lambs sold all the way from (2.25@4.50 per head.

Drovers complain to us that they have no margin; that sheep are too high in the country, yet prices are higher here than at East Liberty, Philadelphia or New York. The only way to obviate this matter is for the drovers to quit buying, as it is better to be idle than to drive of rust at $1.30@1.40, and sell at a loss, especially proving, without making any money.

John Beiler had 175—expected to drive 150 out—grazers.

John Christy 100 from Washington Co at an average of 6¾; per head.

S. A. Vanvoy 150 sold sheep at $1.50@3, and lambs at $1.50@3.

W. Neely had 375 from Ohio—sold sheep at $1.25@3.50, and lambs at $1.50@4.

Hill & Co. 180 sheep—sold 60 at $3@3.100 left over.

J. Rina sold 30 sheep, from Ohio, at $3.25 per head.

Sannon for David Sherrick, sold to John Young 161 good stock sheep at $1.50 per head.

H. Young, of Garwin, sold 100 at $3.50.

Garwin & Co. sold 25 medium Butler county sheep a 50 per head.

Jas. Christy sold 100 sheep and lambs from Butler Co. at $3@4 per head.

A. Blakely sold 260 sheep and lambs at $1@3—sold 20 head of extra sheep at about 6 cents.

Stouffer & Shettenmantle sold 300 sheep and lambs at $3@4¾ for former, and $1.25@3 for latter.

Adam Echert sold 45 sheep at $2.50@4, and 51 lambs at $3@4.

Richard Bowder had about 30? from Butler Co. sold best sheep at 6 cts per ?, and the best lambs at $5 per head.

Geo. Hoseman sold 82 lambs at $2@3.50; ten sheep, one extra fine, brought 7 cents.

Neely & McMillan sold 201 sheep from Washington Co., Virginia, at 2¾@4¾.

R. Humes sold 29 sheep from Beaver Co. at an average of 5 cts.

Rowe Bros. sold 55 scalawag sheep, from Westmoreland Co. at $1.25.

Aull & Myers sold mixed 125 sheep at from $2 down to nothing.

HOGS.

Dull and will continue so until the weather becomes cooler, as fresh pork is hard stock to handle, the mercury is up close to 90, at least the butchers say so, and they ought to know. Compared with last week prices are lower and we now quote in a retail way at $@$.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 26, 1870.

The oil market was again strong to-day, prices being a shade higher, as compared with Saturday. Business, however, was not very active, notwithstanding there seemed to be considerable inquiry for both crude and refined. The principal reason for the small report of sales may be attributed to the light offerings as holders generally do not seem disposed to sell at present quotations, being impressed of a still further advance within the next few days.

CRUDE.

Is about a ¼ higher than on Saturday, the market closing quiet but strong. Sales 1,000 barrels at 10¾; 1,000 at 10¾; 1,000 October delivery, 1,000 seller 10 days, at 10¾; 1,000 1st half of October, at 10¾. Seller all year 10@10¾; buyer all year 11.

REFINED.

Firm but devoid of excitement. Sales in two lots of 500 each spot at 25¾. October quoted at 26; November, 26; December, 26¼@26¾; 500 bbls for October and 1st half of November. Buyer all year nominal at 25¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Visto O. W. Co., 6 bbls; A. Bates 220; Fisher Bro. 650; Union Ref. 850 account L. W. Young; Holmes & W. 220, account Parker & Thompson; E. W. C., 6 bbls; Lessman 7; Chess, Waring & K. 74, account 7; Hackett; Cosmos 450, account Parker & Thompson; P. A., Bates 220, account D. C. Herbert; Vista O. W. 650, account same; Tack Bro's 200, account O. S. Goldrich; Waring, K. & Co. 370, account Fisher Bro; E. S. Goodwin 332, account J. R. Hopper. Total, ——. 4,130 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. RR. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macy's & Sons, New York, 241 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 126 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila., 717 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm Lloyd, Philadelphia 979 bbls.

By B. S. Bacon from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Phila., 719 bbls.

By B. S. Bacon from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Boston, 720 bbls.

By T. King from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Mercer, 50 bbls.

By J. Bushnell from Farren Farm to Trescott & Co., Columbia, 60 bbls.

By Oliver Echo from Brandon to Stone & Co., Philadelphia, 65 bbls.

By H. C. Olden from Trankeyville to H. C. Olden, New York, 252.

Total ..... 5,465 bbls. of 45 gals.

Total to Phila ..... 2,241 bbls.

Total to Hestonville ..... 60 bbls

Total to Baltimore ..... 240 bbls

Total to New York ..... 2,824 bbls

Total to Columbia ..... 60 bbls

Grand Total ..... 5,465 bbls

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bro., 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Thomas & Wagner, 650 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Parrott, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls. refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Meyers & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Meyers & Co., 150 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 40 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Hunstsinger, S. & Co., 65 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Burkhart, Frew & Co., 1,667 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

B. W. Keegan 156 bbls. refined to Tack, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 550 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Christy, Oil Co., 515 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Hostettleuter & Koehler, 52 bbls benzine to W. Baldwin, Phila.

Total ..... 5,527 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton dull and drooping, with sales of 900 bales middling uplands at 17½c. Flour is in fair demand but at lower rates by 5@10c; sales 10,500 bbls; superfine $4.30@5.10, extra $5.25@5.35, choice $5.40@5.85, white wheat extra $5.55@6.35. Ohio $5.40@6.30 and St. Louis $5.40@8.00. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates by 1@2c; No. 3 $1.07, No. 2 old $1.12@1.16, No. 1 spring and choice old $1.24, new $1.27, winter red and amber western $1.22@1.35, white $1.30 and very inferior $1.25. Barley malt quiet, with sales 6,000 bush two-rowed State at $1.10. Corn in fair demand but lower by 1c, with sales of mixed at 67@68c; latter an extreme; yellow 66c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates by 1c; western 50@55c, Ohio 53@55c. Hay more active; shipping 90@95c; retail $1.10. Hops dull but unchanged. Coffee firm, demand fair. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; sales of 1000 hhds at 9¼@10c for Cuba, and 10@11¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice in fair demand 8@9c. Petroleum steady in moderate demand; crude 12½c; refined 25¾. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese do. Pork dull and drooping, with sales of 500 bbls mess at $24.25@24.50; also, 250 bbls mess for last half October at $24.15. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and drooping; hams in pickle 10@12c. Lard dull and heavy, and lower, with sales of 100 tcs steam at 14¾@15c and kettle at 15@15½c. Whiskey dull and drooping, with sales 200 bbls at 87@88c; reduced 200 bbls city at 87c. Turpentine quiet at 39½c. Stock of grain in warehouse: 1,329,814 bush wheat, 53,000 bush corn, 1,253,500 bush oats, 44,901 bush rye, 196,601 bush barley, 171,651 bush malt and 1,630 bush peas.

Liverpool—Breadstuffs dull and drooping with a limited export inquiry. Provisions dull and a shade lower; No. 1 spring new $1.32@1.37, winter red amber $1.32@1.34. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and a shade lower at 30s for Ohio at 32s. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed at 35@36c. Eggs dull and a shade lower at 15@15½c. Whiskey dull and drooping, with sales 200 bbls

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Notice.

Our readers of the First and part of the Second wards, Allegheny, will be served with their papers hereafter by Mr. Hawkins, a very worthy and energetic man. Mr. H. will use his utmost endeavors to get his subscribers their papers early and more regular than they have heretofore been given. Parties wishing to have the GAZETTE can have it left by leaving their orders at this office, or at his residence, No. 2 Robinson street. We hope our friends will assist Mr. H. in extending his already large list of subscribers.

We direct attention to the fact that a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee will be held to-day at the Headquarters. Let every member attend, as important business will be brought up for action.

Dr. Gilmore the Chairman of the Committee on speakers can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent. C. B. Bailey the Secretary has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee at his office directly opposite 87 Fifth avenue.

Voters should be registered and assessed ten days before the coming election.

The German Relief Fund for the wounded soldiers of Prussia is slowly growing larger.

The Oyster Season has commenced and our restaurant keepers are doing a brisk business.

The Fifth avenue Market House will be ready for occupation about the second week in next January.

The wing to the Opera House is nearly ready for the roof. It adds much to the appearance of Diamond street.

Parties should lay in their coals for winter, as the cold weather will soon be with us, and dealers will be kept busy.

The new City Hall rapidly approaches completion. It is one of the finest and most substantial buildings of the city.

Two of Uncle Sam's Clerks were thrown out of a buggy on the Second street road on Saturday and both have patched faces as the result.

In Town.—Mr. Arthur Thomas, manager of the Governmental Departmentary Department at Washington, is in the city basking well and hearty.

Capt. Louis Hager's "Duquesne Greys," 6th company, are making liberal arrangements for a grand military and civic ball at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday evening, October 19th.

The extension of the Birmingham Passenger Railway track from Fifth avenue to the Union depot will be pushed to a speedy completion and promises to largely increase the receipts of the company.

Obituary.—Mr. B. R. Harbours died at his residence on Liberty street on Sunday. He was one of our well-known business men, and was universally respected. He will be buried with Masonic honors this afternoon.

The project of tunneling Boyd's Hill from the end of the Birmingham or upper bridge to Pennsylvania avenue has not been abandoned. Nearly all the stock of the company formed for that purpose has been taken.

When will Pittsburgh audiences learn that it is ill-mannered to quit the theatre before the curtain finally drops? Night after night we have witnessed an exhibition of this disagreeable nuisance and those who so act should know better.

Clubbed.—Joseph Morris was imbibing at a tavern and quarrelling with a man Cornelius Hays he "went for him" with a club. This made information before Justice Salisbury, and Morris was arrested on assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Game.—The brakeman who was killed on Sunday morning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Tarentum, reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, was Andrew J. Henderson, aged twenty-four years. He resided on Westmoreland and Smithfield street, in the agent where this very elegant sedan can be had.

Inspection of Gas.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1870.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE—Gentlemen: I made another test of the Allegheny gas this morning, and found no improvements in its quality. The gas I tested was "new gas," being taken from the Gas Works, within twenty feet of their Office, and I found it illuminating power was only equal to thirteen and eight-tenths candles. Ammonia was also indicated in considerable quantities. I have reported the result of these tests to A. M. Brown, Esq., County Solicitor, whom I suppose will take what legal steps are necessary to endeavor to have these difficulties remedied.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. B. SMITH, Inspector.

Window "Smashee."

About nine o'clock last evening, a disorderly fellow went into Mr. Walter's saloon on Sixth avenue, and was conducting himself in a manner not acceptable to the proprietor, whereupon Mr. W. requested him to "take a walk." He went out on the sidewalk, where he was joined by a fellow named Neff, and he, as himself, and the two of them managed to break one of Mr. Walter's windows, by one shoving against it and Mr. Walter started in pursuit of the fellow who broke the window, and caught him on Wood street, where he was taken in charge of by a policeman, who conducted him to the lock-up, and provided him with a room the windows of which are not easily broken.

St. Joseph's Fair.

The Fair last evening was largely attended, and the interest in the Fair is unabated. No one should fail to visit the Fair, as a dollar or two could not be spent to better advantage, the object being a most worthy one. The Rev. F. Tressy expects in the course of a short time to have a fine edifice for the worship of God for the Catholic congregation of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Voting last evening was lively and the votes stand thus: On the 1st floor, Mr. Hugh Gallagher, Miss Frence Hubbard; on the silver set, Negley's head; on the harness, Dick ahead; on the Commodore Vicey, Mr. Hugh Gallagher; on the baby's carriage, baby Ward ahead. Where are the friends of baby George? Be sure and go to the Fair. Open every night until Saturday.

Presentation.

One very worthy and esteemed friend, Mr. George W. Johnston, of Rock Point, Beaver county, was made the recipient, on Saturday last, of an elegant and valuable gold watch and chain, furnished by Mr. J. C. Hanna, the well known jeweler of New Castle. The gift was a testimonial from his friends. Mr. Johnston has been in the employ of Wright, Lee & Co. for a number of years as superintendent of their extensive coal mines, and is a gentleman of fine business talent, commanding the universal respect of all who come in contact with him. He is about to leave Rock Point to take charge of lime works, of which he is one of the proprietors. His friends regretting the departure of so estimable a citizen, made it the occasion of bestowing upon him an evidence of their regard, friendship, esteem and best wishes.

Shocking.—Joseph Morris was imbibing yesterday and quarrelling with a man Cornelius Hays he "went for him" with a club. This made information before Justice Salisbury, and Morris was arrested on assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Communications, &c.—Reports of Committees.

A meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, Monday, September 26, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members Present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bargwin, Coffin, Duncan, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, Kehow, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McMahon, McCarthy, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright S. J., White and Wilson.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. COFFIN, a petition from Tho's Darrah, asking permission to erect a shed to cover lumber. Referred.

Mr. FRIDAY, the petition of Jacob Beck, for privilege to grant an ice-shed. Referred.

Mr. JONES, a petition for the grading of Rose street. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against the extension of Wylie avenue, in Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Locust street. Petition received and ordinance passed finally.

Also, the petition of Wm. Mueller for payment of a bill for water pipes. Referred.

Mr. ARLBORN, a series of resolutions relative to a Market House for the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. Referred.

Mr. S. J. WAINWRIGHT, a petition from Jacob Shook relative to overpaid bounty tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. HERRON presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer is hereby authorized to proceed with the paving of Fourth avenue from Cherry alley to Wood to Market street in accordance with an ordinance previously passed.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for water pipe on Centre avenue. Referred.

Mr. SCULLY, a resolution for weigh scales at Hazlewood. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, petition asking Council to adopt the Hoffman rail for street railways. Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Also, ordinance amending the City Code Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Also, ordinance creating an appropriation to be known as the Street Improvement Fund. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. DUNCAN—An ordinance for paving Fourth avenue from Wood to Smithfield street with Nicholson pavement. Read three times and passed finally.

Also, a resolution requiring the Controller to furnish stationary for the members and clerks and suitable desks for the clerks. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Road Commissioners of the proper district to extend Fifteenth on Brady street along Forbes street. Adopted.

Also, a petition for locating a road in the Twenty-sixth ward.

Also, an ordinance supplemental to an ordinance authorizing the erection of a market house in the Fourteenth ward. Read three times and passed finally.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. JONES, from the Finance Committee, presented the following statement from the Controller:

GENTLEMEN: As required by law I herewith present you with a statement of the condition of the appropriations, for which provision has been made to meet the expenditures for the remaining portion of the year.

No.	Ap'ns.	Drafts.	Bal.
1. Fire Dep't.	$ 55,953 52	43,807 15	8,088 37
5. Police	100,000 00	82,132 66	17,267 34
6. Water	50,000 00	47,890 17	2,709 83
7. Commissioner	10,000 00	7,825 12	2,174 88
9. Dan'l Market	8,500 00	4,425 12	2,174 88
10. Mon. Wharf	4,000 00	2,477 72	1,522 28
11. City Hall	15,000 00	11,109 53	3,890 47
12. Con'gt Fund	54,320 00	54,083 13	236 87
22. Bonds	30,000 00	22,609 98	7,390 02
23. Surveys	10,000 00	6,716 53	3,283 47
	$	$	$

It will be remembered that during the month of February, by the direction of Councils, there was $50,000 00 applied to the purposes contemplated in the appropriations, and on account of which we are dregived of this amount as a receipt upon which to draw. In view of the above statement, it is hoped that committees will curtail their expenses in every possible way, so that the balances for the present year may be closed without drawing too largely on the estimate of the year 1871.

Respectfully submitted,
R. J. MCGOWAN, Controller.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. JONES was ordered to be printed in the city papers.

Mr. JONES also presented the following communication from the Controller:

GENTLEMEN: You will please direct a transfer to be made from appropriation No. 10 City Property, to No. 6 Water Works, of $3,000.

The following resolution accompanied the communication:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to transfer from appropriation No. 10 to appropriation No. 6 $3,000.

The resolution was adopted.

The communication from Hazlewood Blacksmith for a reduction of business tax was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD from the Water Committee presented the report of the Committee for the month of August, showing the expenditures for the month to be $38,741.90, as follows:

Current expenses	29,127.05
Water extensions	1,874.92

The report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCKELVY, from the Committee on Markets, presented the following monthly report of the Market Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee respectfully submit the following as their report for the month of August, 1870:

Receipts from Department were:

Amount previously reported	$12,083 80
Receipts for month of August	1,885 20
Total for seven months	$14,969 10
Receipts in the Superintendent's Department:	
W. R. Negley	16 Andrew Scott. 9
W. R. Boggs	20 Robt. Dickson 16
T. Blackmore	4

On motion the names of the two candidates having the fewest number of votes were erased.

The second ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Negley	21 Dickson 24
Boggs	17

There being no choice it was on motion resolved to drop the name of Mr. Boggs, and a third ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Negley	25 Dickson 29

Mr. Negley having received a majority of the votes was declared elected.

DUTIES OF CHALLENGERS.

Act of Congress Defining Them.

As there are many persons who are not familiar with the provisions and requirements of the act of Congress providing for the appointment of challengers, we publish the following, which is an official copy:

AN ACT to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court for the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party duly known, who shall be designated, and are hereby authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, are entitled to vote for representative in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any vote proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times when the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signatures or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

BALL AND BAT.

Distinguished Base Ball Visitors—The "White Stockings" to Call Here—Arrangements for a Game with the Atlantic.

Considerable excitement was created in base ball circles last night by the announcement that the celebrated "White Stockings" of Chicago's 8th ult. and determined upon stopping at Pittsburgh on their way home from their eastern tour. The Atlantic Club of this city has been in correspondence with the Chicago club for some time and at last has succeeded in directing its attention this way. The "White Stockings," since they so finely polished off the "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati, have risen very high in public estimation. Their last year's record, which is drawing to a close has but increased their reputation. They have encountered and defeated in that time the Eckfords, Atlantics of New York, Hay makers of Troy, Unions of Manpasa and every club they played winding up yesterday with a victory over the Athletics of Philadelphia, by a score twelve to eleven. They play the Mutuals of New York to-day and will then start for home, stopping here to play our Atlantic on Thursday afternoon.

Our boys have gone into training for the contest and will give a good account of themselves. The nine never were in better condition, and although they do not expect victory, a close contest is anticipated. The game will be played at Union Park. It will undoubtedly, if the weather should not interfere be the most interesting game of the season.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending September 25th, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Accident, 2; Apoplexy, 1; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer of bowls, 1; cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 6; convulsions, 3; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 4; disease of kidneys, 1; puerperal fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; typhoid fever, 2; congestive fever, 1; inflamation of lungs, 2; inflamation of peritoneum, 1; disease of kidneys, 1; intemperance, 1; premature birth, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 3. Males, 29; females, 25; white, 50; colored, 1; total, 51.

Will T. Wiley, No. 63 Fifth avenue, invites the especial attention of the ladies to a fresh stock of fall gaiters and slippers, which he offers at the very lowest possible prices. TTH.

Y. M. C. A.

Interesting Monthly Meeting—A Word for the Germans.

A large and highly appreciative audience assembled at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of their monthly meeting. The commodious rooms were full, a large part of the audience being ladies. The President in the chair. The opening anthem, "Protect us Through the Coming Night," was beautifully rendered by the choir of the Third Presbyterian Church, Prof. Robbock presiding at the organ. After which were the usual opening exercises—reading of the 5th chapter of 2d Corinthians; the hymn, "Awake My Soul in Joyful Lays," and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Young. Following which the choir sang most delightfully the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and gave a synopsis of the action of the Board of Directors; stated that arrangements were being made for the annual meeting in October; that the money appropriated for books was being expended, and the books purchased would soon be on the shelves, and with the liberal donation of books coming in daily, the Library would soon number a thousand volumes, and that soon, it was hoped, enough would be on hand to warrant the giving out of books to everybody, making it free in every sense of the word. An earnest appeal was made for donations of books and money for this worthy object. After this was sung "Battling for the Lord," the audience joining most heartily in the singing.

REPORTS.

Reports of the various committees were then read by the Secretary.

Noonday Prayer Meeting.—Held daily, reported a increasing interest in the meetings, an earnest spirituality and a large attendance.

Nine O'clock Meeting.—Has been held every evening; average attendance larger than last month, one known of through its agency has been led to begin a new life.

House Prayer Meeting.—At Young Men's Home, started every evening in the month, with the usual attendance. Meetings always interesting.

Sabbath Night Meeting.—Carried on since July 1st. The audience is secured by singing on the side-walk, and when a crowd has gathered inviting them in by the distribution of cards of invitation and by a few words spoken in front of the rooms. The meeting has been largely attended, and mostly by those who do not church goers, and we hope much good has been done.

Saturday Night Meeting.—Has been as heretofore the most interesting meeting of the Association; well attended.

Soldiers' Home meeting—every Thursday evening are exceedingly interesting, we hope God is blessing our efforts. The sick and early are always anxious to talk on the subject of religion.

Allegheny.—Street prayer meeting carried on Sabbath afternoon, will soon resume the Friday evening meeting which were so blessed during last winter.

The Widows' Home—a good meeting held every Sabbath afternoon and Friday evening.

Open Air Meeting—held each Sabbath in different parts of the city, and interesting audiences always in attendance.

Association Committee reported associations organizing and prosperous in Temperance Creek, and Meadville, and an effort making to reach Parkersburg, Greenville and other places.

Association Temperance Committee—reported a highly interesting meeting held at the Rooms every Tuesday evening, which is well attended, many taking the pledge each evening.

Sermon Committee reported that a series of sermons to young men had been prepared, the arrangements were making for a course to continue through the whole winter.

Lecture Committee reported are making arrangements for a series of good free lectures, worthy to follow those of last winter. Music Committee reported that they hoped to furnish two free musical soirees during the winter.

THE GERMANS.

Suggestions as to the work were then made by several members of the Association, and an address by a member of the Y. M. C. A., of Brooklyn, E. D., was read by the Rev. Dr. Newman young men, and the importance of embracing them in all efforts for the success of the Association. Increase of interest. He said: This is a subject of deep interest to me. I am a German by birth and partially by education, and as an American citizen I have observed the Germans, their habits and customs in their native land. It is a subject deeply important. Over a million Germans in America; their influence is felt in politics, society and religion. To-day an effort is made to Americanize the next generation of their own—they have their daily, weekly and monthly papers. I am sorry so many so many erroneous ideas are current as to the religious opinions of the German. Only a few weeks ago a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Germany, said he did not believe there was an educated German who was not an infidel, and we speak of them as "the lager beer drinking Germans," as those who are opposed to the observance of the Sabbath, and who are anxious to do away with the institutions and customs we most cherish. We forget that the most thoroughly Evangelical theology is that of Germany. Some of our most devotional books are translated from the German. Bismarck, the greatest statesman of the day, is a devout Christian, and often when in Berlin have I sat in the Royal Chapel and the Royal family under the preaching of ministers as evangelical as any in America. The Berlin Theological Seminary is Evangelical, and its Professors most earnest men. Dr. Nast is a German Methodist preacher, whom no one would question a leading mind of the day, is a German; and so the country there are thousands and millions of Germans who are just as Evangelical as you and I are. Those whom we call "the Dutch" are the Germans. Who that heard the vast audience singing Luther's Battle Hymn—"God protect us"—A German is not so demonstrative as American; but because he does not give expression to all the piety that is in him do not think he has none. It is too deep, too sacred for display. Let us not be afraid that if Germans need American activity, energy and push, equally do Americans need the German reverence and thoroughness. The conclusion is made it will be kept in spite of the world and the devil. Bring them together; let one man learn the other's ways.

There is in this city almost four thousand Germans, members of Protestant churches. Let us reach them; let us get the co-operation of the German ministers. Let them see you care for their people and they will care for yours. Let us have some Germans in our library, and when German young men come in make them feel at home. Germans young men are not as much given to really poor, otherwise they would not leave the banks of the beautiful Rhine and the mountains of the Fatherland. They come here to make money, reach out your hands to them in their poverty. Show sympathy for the poor, their deprivations and temptations, and thus follow in the Master's footsteps. At the close of the address the audience gave expression to their approbation in prolonged applause.

Mr. Porter said: Let us extend our hands to all of every name to unite, and endeavor to lead all of every name to enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ.

The meeting closed with the hymn—

"A beautiful land by faith I see,"

and a prayer and doxology by Rev. Stuckenburg.

These monthly meetings of the Association are very interesting and will repay all who go, and we do not wonder to see the room crowded with our best people, all of whom are deeply interested in the work of the Association.

A BURGLARY.

Reese Owens' Pork House Entered by Burglars—Attempt to Blow the Safe Open.

The work house of Reese Owens, on Seventh avenue, was entered by burglars about three o'clock this morning, and an attempt made to blow open the safe, which, however, proved unsuccessful. Two of the Mayor's police while standing at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, heard an explosion in the direction of the establishment named, and saw a flash of light at the front window. They hastened to the building, but on their arrival they found every thing quiet, and the front door and windows securely fastened. There was a smell of burnt powder pervading the locality, and they started on a voyage of discovery. On reaching the back part of the building, they found the back window raised and the door leading to it. They entered the building, and found it filled with smoke. On reaching the front office here the counting room is located, in which the safe stands, they found the cause of the smoke as well as of the explosion, which had first attracted their attention. An attempt had been made to blow the safe open with powder. The burglars had punched a hole through the left outside sheet of the door, just above the centre, and after charging it with powder, had attached a fuse and ignited it. The explosion started a number of the rivets sufficiently to have enabled them to open the door with a "jimmy" had they not been interrupted. The job was done in a scientific manner, and was evidently engineered by a "professional."

The burglars had made their escape from the building by the same way they entered, before the officers succeeded in reaching the rear. It is quite probable that a quantity of bacon had been carried away before the attempt was made on the safe. The officers gave the alarm and in a few moments were joined by a number of others and the entire locality was thoroughly searched, but no trace of the thieves could be discovered.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Barrett, the talented young actor, commenced the second week of his engagement at the Opera House last evening. The new drama entitled "True as Steel" was produced in a very acceptable manner. It will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY.—The attractions at the Academy of Music are greater than ever, and the entertainments are of a very pleasing character every night. Those who has visited the Academy will testify.

VARIETIES.—In the way of attractions Mr. Aiken of the Varieties presents a number of novelties this week. The "Four Blondes" are still on the boards and are the greatest sensation of the season.

Building and Loan Association Meeting.

The Park Place Homestead and Loan Association will meet in City Hall on next Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Entrance at southwest corner, on Market street. Those who contemplate joining a building and loan association should attend this meeting, as the probabilities are that all the stock will then be taken. This Association possesses every element of success, its constitution and bylaws being based on the best approved of the conducting these highly beneficial organizations. The management is principally composed of gentlemen having had extended experience in the Boards from the most prosperous loan association in this city.

Temperance Meeting at the Home To-Night

An unusually interesting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society will be held in their Hall, Duquesne Way, to-night, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Rev. E. Y. Garrett, of Allegheny City, a most earnest and eloquent pulpit orator, will deliver an address, followed by the reports of officers during their term of service, election of new officers, and various other matters of interest and importance. Seats will be reserved for ladies. All classes of our citizens are cordially invited. Admission free. Go early if you wish good seats.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held last evening by the Republicans of the First ward, Pittsburgh, the following was ordered to be printed as a correct list of the Vigilance Committee for the ward.

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

James Rees,	A. F. Brackmyer,
John Fitzsimmons,	John Mackrell,
Wm. Burton,	Josiah Brown,
Frederick Schild,	John T. Fullerton,
Henry Schild,	Thos. Douglass,
Andrew Miller,	C. P. Mugele,
B. Oppenheimer,	G. W. Perkin,
A. C. Silverman,	Fred. Jacobs,
John Cuthbert,	John G. Martin,
Henry Oppenheimer,	Henry Lantz,
Isaac Bierman,	James Vandegrift,
James Gracey,	Daniel Weigold,
George Brosig,	Samuel Patterson,
Wm. F. Long,	Wm. Fullerton,
Wm. Evans,	Wm. Steinacre,
John F. Snyder,	George Earl,
John Sheiberth,	Daniel Zimmerman,
Robert C. Elliott,	Jacob Zimmerman,
Wm. Y. Diehl,	John Schutt,
Thos. Rees,	Thomas Cunningham,
D. R. Speer,	Samuel Anderson,
Jos. M. Gazzam,	J. W. Keips,
Jos. Anderson,	Leopold Seizure,
Jas. Atkinson,	Frederick Sipner,
Wm. Tennemeyer,	H. Darlington,
Wm. Robb,	George Wilson,
Lucius J. Wing	Wilson Hamilton,
Wm. C. Barr,	Henry Morland,
John Gangwisch,	John Hay,
Samuel King,	James Milligan,
Frank Shilkie,	David Campbell,
Samuel Woodsinyer,	G. W. Garrison,
Samuel Bell,	John Patten, Sen.,
Thomas Merkell,	John Patten,
Samuel McKinley,	Florence Kramer,
Jos. Moffitt,	John McLanahan,
A. B. Boal,	Nicholas Adrian,
Jas. McCandless,	Samuel M. Fulton,
Levi H. Duff,	Henry Schulz,
J. H. Flack,	Moses Bennington,
John C. Lea,	Daniel Evans,
John Steager,	Samuel Reaus,
	John E. Reau,
	C. C. Bennett,
	Henry Eichner,
	Wm. Johnston,

GEORGE COFFIN, Chairman.

A meeting of this Committee will be held on Friday evening next at 7½ o'clock at the school house. A full attendance is requested.

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

M. F. Egan,	Wm. A. Scandrett,
F. D. Dithridge,	Andrew Simms,
J. M. Fass,	Nicholas Schwartz.
Jas. Reese,	L. W. Smith,
Henry Reese,	James K. Case,
Jas. S. Fleming,	David Sloan,
George Glass,	George Schoen,
Joseph Hastings,	Dr. E. S. Umbstaetter,
Henry Haley,	Charles Weifel,
A. J. Kemp,	Wm. Wiseman,
A. S. Kennedy,	Wm. J. Wilt,
Henry Kelly, McCoy,	Samuel Moore,
A. G. Neeper,	Robt. McDonald.
John Rippey,	
Thos. A. Riddall,	

The members of this Committee will meet on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, 1870, at Recorder's Office, Court House. THOS. H. HUNTER Chairman.

ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

James Sleeth,	George S. Massey,
C. Hanson Love,	L. B. Smith,
James M. McEwen,	S. W. Hill,
Max K. Moorhead,	Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
T. Jeff. Blake,	Dr. J. G. McCandless,
John M. Hoeh,	Capt. Wm. Mays.
Robt. Boyd,	F. J. Thomas,
Wm. Sale,	Chas. A. Kehew,
Johnson Conner,	Dr. J. S. Thorn,
John Kelso,	E. L. Rainbow.
	James Shannon,
	George Norris,
	James Young,
	Henry Hoffer,
	James McGaffin,
	John Grey,
	Henry Herr,
	George Culp.

The Committee will meet this (Tuesday) evening, at the School House, at 7½ o'clock.

H. W. OLIVER, JR., Chairman.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH—1st Precinct.

J. H. Nobbs, Ch'n.	A. J. Cochran,
Wm. Clark,	George Curry,
C. C. Hayburn,	J. B. Scott,
D. McClelland,	R. L. Hamilton,
Thomas Rosewell,	George Hannan,
W. W. Welsh,	H. C. Ashbrook,
Clark McQuen,	J. M. Roberts,
R. W. Reed,	Samuel Mitchell.
James Potts,	

Second Precinct.

J. E. McKelvey,	H. Hoffman,
R. J. McGowen,	Wm. Sewell,
James Harris,	J. C. Caldwell,
Robert Herron,	John S. Normine,
Wm. J. Hammond,	J. R. Butterfield,
Wm. P. Rowley,	J. Hemphill,
Wm. Forsyth,	Wm. Johnson,
James Mackrell,	John Booze,
Milton Barclay,	Robert Jones.

Members of this Committee, both Precincts, will meet this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

SIXTEENTH WARD—PITTSBURGH.

H. B. Smith, Ch'm.	Wm. Woolslayer,
J. B. Geyser,	Phillip Cash,
John Robb,	Charles Wessell,
Geo. Nesenthaler,	John Hill,
Jas. Atkinson,	Gottlieb Blum,
Wm. Tennemeyer,	Aug. Schultze,
Wm. Robb,	J. F. Rummell,
Lucius J. Wing	Chas. Rosenkeimer,
Wm. C. Barr,	Frank Davis,
John Gangwisch,	S. H. Morgan,
Samuel King,	Jas. Crumley,
Frank Shilkie,	David Stevenson,
Samuel Woodsinyer,	Hawdon Marshall,
Samuel Bell,	Geo. Scott,
Thomas Merkell,	David Whiteford.
Samuel McKinley,	Louis List,
Jos. Moffitt,	David Harris,
A. B. Boal,	Gottlieb File,
Jas. McCandless,	Robert Watson,
Levi H. Duff,	Alex. McKinley,
J. H. Flack,	Jas. McKee,
John C. Lea,	Wm. Axford,
John Steager,	Henry A. George

SIXTH WARD—ALLEGHENY.

O. J. HARRINGTON, Chairman.

Jas. H. Murdock,	Paul S. Rider,
Benj. F. Cruthers,	Cyrus Hutchison,
Peter Yost,	E. N. Riggs,
Thos. Monaghan,	Thomas Stephens,
D. D. Davis,	Stephen Bittner,
Jos. Kennedy,	John Gault,
Thos. F. Denning.	Daniel Pennywell.

The Committee are requested to meet Thursday evening, at the Hartman House, at 7½ o'clock.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP—Second Precinct.

C. S. Fetterman, Chair.	Jas. McDonough.
Wm Espy, Jr.,	Jos. McCormick.
Robt. Long.	Henry Bockstoce.
Jno. Bell.	Jas. Couch.
Robt. Boyd.	Nelson Lee.
Wm Sale.	Thos. Gamble.
Johnson Conner.	John P. Eaton.
John Kelso.	

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

JAS. GRAY, Chairman.

Alex. McJunkin,	Alex. McMath,
J. D. Clarke,	H. W. Hastings,
Geo. Sharpe,	Thos. Patterson,
Jas. Patterson.	Caleb Lee, Jr.,
	John Kibbe.

ROSS TOWNSHIP—Second precinct.

DAVID H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.	
Wm. Ray,	H. S. Lindsay,
David Adams,	John H. Craig,
A. Eynatten,	John Gibson,
John English,	August Roedell,
Thos. Gibson,	W. T. Headly,
A. W. Ewing.	

The following is the list of Vigilance Committee appointed by the colored men, colored voters who want any information will apply to the gentleman of his ward and it will be given.

1st Ward—G. S. Woodson, Wm. Johnson.
2d Ward—Andrew B. Loyd.
3d Ward—William Miller.
4th Ward—Francis Hall.
5th Ward—Alfred Gibson.
6th Ward—John Hawkins.
7th Ward—Alfred F. Hawkins.
8th Ward—Austin B. Loyd.
9th Ward—Zac Coleman.
10th Ward—Anderson Roy.
11th Ward—Capt. G. S. Massey, Jr.
12th Ward—Samuel Lindsey.
13th Ward—Barney Mahoney.
14th Ward—George W. Burgett.
15th & 16th Ward—Paris Burley, Jr.
17th Ward—Charles Clark.
18th Ward—George Lawson.
19th Ward—Thomas Gatewood.
20th Ward—Paul Gleason.
21st Ward—
22d Ward—North Euel, Samuel Jackson.
23d Ward—

L. GOODINGS, President.
D. W. ATWOOD, Secretary.

MORE OF IT.

Supposed Counterfeiter Arrested—His Game, And How it Failed.

The shovers of the "queer" recently seem to have settled upon Allegheny as a base of operations. Not long since a record was made of an ex-official who had been detected in the business. Last night another attempt of a similar character was frustrated in the following manner:

Officer David Jones, while passing along Rebecca street, in the First ward, had his attention called by a shopkeeper to a squeaking looking chap who had been endeavoring to get a five dollar bill "changed." He had been in several of the stores in the neighborhood but failed to be accomodated—the appearance of the bill being against it. The officer kept a watch upon the fellow's movements and at last saw him go into Crawford's grocery, corner of School and Rebecca streets. He purchased a plug of tobacco here, handed over the bill, received his "change" and coming out jumped upon a passing street car. The officer went into the store and learned of the transaction. He then procured the bill, and taking a short cut succeeded in heading off the car. He allowed the fellow to ride as far as Federal street, and then quietly took him into custody. On the way to Federal street the prisoner acknowledged he had passed a bill which he was not sure was good. At the mayor's office he gave his name as George W. Wilson, but was otherwise non-communicative in regard to himself. He was searched and a large sum of money found upon him, consisting of twenty dollar bills and currency. Among the latter was a twenty-five cent note which had been "split" in a very scientific manner, the two halves remaining as perfect as though they had never been separated together. The man was locked up for the night and will have a hearing to-day.

A Choice Investment.

A limited quantity of the bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad are still offered for sale at 90 per cent. of their face, with accrued interest. These bonds bear 7 per cent. *gold* interest, and are *free of U. S. tax*.

The greatest part of the road is completed. No road in the country gives fairer promise of complete success as a paying concern. It cannot, in the nature of things, fail to prove a lucrative dividend paying stock, and as the bonds must be paid whether the stock is par or not, and especially as the management of the road is in the hands of J. Edgar Thomson and Charley L. Frost, trustees, the stock and bond holders have the highest assurance that every pledge given will be faithfully redeemed. We feel abundantly warranted in presenting these bonds to such of our readers as have money to invest, as belonging to the best and safest class of securities now on the market. The agency in other cities have effected large sales, and those who would seek these bonds can obtain from Messrs. S. McClean & Co., at their banking house, Fourth avenue, all further information in reference to them.

The best and cheapest place in the city to buy boots, shoes and gaiters for men, women, and children, is at Will T. Wiley's popular house, No. 63 Fifth avenue. TTH.

When men learn how to cater acceptably to the tastes of old and young, gay and serious, their establishment becomes a first-class one, no matter what may be the nature of their business, and such an one is that of Messrs. McPherson & Muhlenbrink, of Fifth avenue. To speak of their experience, and capability would be needless in this community, as it would also be to mention the fact that they are equally high in favor with the young swells and the staid middle aged deacons and elders. We really believe that there is no one else in the business who has a more widely varied experience among the numerous classes of customers, and we venture to assert that there is also no one in the business who has given thorough satisfaction to a larger per centage of customers. But as we have already said these thing are well known hereabouts and we merely wish now to call attention to the fact that Messrs. McPherson & Muhlenbrink have received their Autumn and Winter stock of goods and are ready to accommodate their customers and the public with a marvellous store to choose from. Their counters are laden with piles upon piles of kerseymeres, broad cloths, tweeds, meltons and doeskins, selected from the finest manufactories of this country as well as those of Great Britain, France and Germany. Stripes, shaw patterns, plaids and plain, are there in profusion, and few men can go into the store, look at the goods and decide that they do not want some of them made up into suits or overcoats after the latest fashion plate patterns which decorate the walls. But we advise all to try, as they can do by calling at any time at No. 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 25x30 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 W